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## The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1765, and is now the one hundred and forty-eighth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, scientific, and general, well selected, inserted by the most reputable furnishers of such information. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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## Local Matters.

### Good For Newport.

Prince Louis of Battenberg and the British squadron are coming to New- port instead of New York. This change of plan of our British cousins has changed the plans of Admiral Evans and the North Atlantic squadron. They will all be here to meet and welcome the Prince. The orders are issued for the fleet to gather at Newport instead of New York, which will be a big thing for Newport. This will bring to the city the biggest fleet of gigantic modern ships of war ever seen in these waters. It is a pity that they could not have been here for Old Home Week.

It is proposed to give the visitors a royal good time, in return for the treatment accorded the American sailors abroad, and there will be much festivity while the visitors are here.

It has been decided to entertain the Britishers at a banquet, smoker and theatre party, and they will also be shown the sights of the city and taken on trips to near-by places. The committee on entertainment has at its disposal a good sum, raised by subscription among the seamen, every cent of which is to be spent for the entertainment of the visitors.

This committee is made up of Chief Quartermaster B. Schuhscher of the flagship Maine, Chief Turret Captain G. H. Sanson of the Massachusetts and Boatswain's Mate J. P. Loftus of the Missouri. This committee has just returned from New York, where it went to arrange for the entertainment, thinking that the British ships would go to New York, but it will now have to make new arrangements.

The coming of the British squadron during October will mean that the Newport season will be prolonged, as many of the cottagers will desire to entertain the royal visitor and the officers of the fleet. It will also mean that Newport will be honored by a visit from President Roosevelt, as he will make an official call on Prince Louis of Battenberg on board his flagship, the Drake, in Narragansett Bay. How long the visitors will remain is not as yet known, but it is anticipated that they will be here something like two weeks.

### Washington County Fair.

The biggest agricultural society in this State is the Washington County Society and one of the biggest fairs held in New England is that held annually at West Kingston given by this society. This year's fair occurs next week, Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8, and is expected to be one of the best ever held. The entries in all of the departments are very large. Besides the agricultural exhibit there will be high class vaudeville entertainments each day, under the direction of Frank Melville of New York.

Grange day will be Wednesday, September 6, Governor's day Thursday, Sept. 7, and children's day Friday, Sept. 8th. All the children of the State under fifteen are admitted free on that day. There will be fast racing on each day. In fact the programme is so complete that there will not be a single idle moment. The Wickford line will carry people from this county at special reduced rates.

### A Busy Week.

The week beginning September 10 will be a busy one in this region. Besides the Old Home Week Exercises, which will not leave many vacant moments that week, there will be the annual fair of the Newport County Agricultural Society, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15, and the annual Autumn Exhibition of the Newport Horticultural Society, at the Casino, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

### Old Home Week.

Different Committees have their Plans Well in Hand—Large Sums Appropriated by the General Committee for the Carrying out of the Programme as Arranged.

Without a serious hitch to mar the plans for the celebration of Old Home Week, it is felt that Newport will have the greatest celebration ever seen here. All are working earnestly and in the utmost harmony to bring success to the affair. The program as arranged calls for something to be going on all the time and there is no reason why visitors should not have a strenuous week. It is expected that there will be a large crowd of strangers in the city as the outside world is keeping well informed of the coming event. The transportation companies have expressed their willingness to co-operate generally. The Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company have ordered their extra steamers to lay up on September 5, but the committee on transportation is making an effort to secure a repeal of this order, as it is felt that this line should bring a great many people here during the week.

There was a very large meeting of the general committee on Thursday evening, preceded by meetings of several of the sub-committees. At this meeting there were present several gentlemen who have not hitherto taken any active part in the affair. Hon. Perry Belmont attended and addressed the committee on the subject of the Perry celebration, his remarks being liberally applauded.

The meeting was called to order by Captain Cotton, chairman of the committee, and letters were read from the public school committee stating that the schools would not open until the Monday following Old Home Week, and from Admiral Thomas stating that the invitation for the stations to take part in the celebration had been referred to the heads of the departments and regretting that his own absence from the city would make it impossible for him to take part.

The ways and means committee reported that the subscriptions to date amounted to \$3,250.70, and it was decided to request that all subscriptions be paid before September 5. The carnival committee reported that all their plans were perfected, even up to the starting of the parade. The Torpedo Station and the Training Station will probably both have floats in line.

The committee on trades procession reported that the parade will start at 2:30 on Wednesday, September 13. There will be three divisions, one in charge of Ernst Voigt, one in charge of W. T. Libby, and one in charge of A. Russell Manchester. There will be a band wagon at the head of each division. Anyone who has not been invited to take part in the parade is asked to send his name to any of the division commanders at once.

The damage to building and contents is estimated at from \$500 to \$1000. The cause of the fire is unknown, as everything was all right at closing time.

expense at the Beach if he serves the dinner. The association will illuminate the Beach in the evening. Mr. Parmenter's remarks were greeted with applause, and it was decided to appoint an entertainment committee for returned Newporthers, consisting of Frederick H. Payne, Max Levy, and Daniel J. McGowan.

The carnival committee was given an appropriation of \$100, after which the committee adjourned to meet next Thursday evening.

### Automobile Club.

A meeting of the Automobile Club of Newport was held Wednesday afternoon at the office of Mr. Richard C. Derby on Bellevue avenue. There were a goodly number of members present and the new by-laws and constitution were adopted. It was voted that a charter be applied for immediately.

Messrs. John Jacob Astor, William Watts Sherman, William G. Roelker, Royal Phelps Carroll and Reginald C. Vanderbilt were elected to serve on the board of governors of the club.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved. First, that this club desires to put itself on record as unalterably opposed to reckless driving on public highways and that we urge our members to show the utmost courtesy and consideration for other users of the road.

Resolved. Second, that we are opposed to the present city ordinances placing the speed limit within six (6) miles an hour, because it is unreasonable and unjust, and discriminates against automobile.

Resolved. Third, that, as we desire to be law abiding citizens, we call for the repeal of obnoxious ordinances, which render us constantly liable to persecution.

### Fire on Thames Street.

There was a wicked little fire in the basement of Powell's drug store on Thames street about midnight Wednesday night. Although the flames did not come up into the store proper considerable damage was done and several firemen were temporarily overcome by the chemical fumes that arose from the cellar.

It was nearly half-past twelve when a still alarm summoned the chemical to the drug store which was full of smoke. The men broke in the front door but found that the fire was in the basement. They fought the blaze for a while and then in order to get more hose an alarm was sounded from Box 31. The fire was fought through the iron doors in the sidewalk and was soon under control. After the recall was sounded the chemical company and hose remained to finish the job and it was then that the men suffered from the chemical fumes. Perry B. Dawley and J. C. Weaver suffered the most and had to be helped to the engine house, while others felt the effects of the fumes considerably.

The damage to building and contents is estimated at from \$500 to \$1000. The cause of the fire is unknown, as everything was all right at closing time.

### School Committee.

A special meeting of the school committee was held Monday evening. Dr. Barker, chairman of the committee, presided and all the members were present except Mrs. Sordan. Mr. Henry C. Stevens, Jr., was elected temporary president, in the absence of Superintendent Lull.

It was voted to change the schedule of the opening of the schools, on account of Old Home Week, from September 11th to September 18th, as it was thought the attendance would be small if the schools were re-opened Old Home Week.

The resignation of Miss Maud B. Lawton, of grade 3, Callender, was received and accepted, and Miss Mary E. Stevens, of Carey 1, was elected to fill the vacancy, and Miss Mary A. Harrington, assistant in the Coggeshall school, was chosen to fill Miss Stevens' place.

Wednesday noon the fire department responded to a call from Box 512, caused by smoke issuing from the upper story of the Berwind villa, on Bellevue avenue, which was caused by a defective back draft. The recall was soon sounded and the crowd that had gathered rapidly dispersed when they found that the department was not there.

Mr. Ara Hildreth passed his eighty-fifth birthday on Wednesday. Mr. Hildreth is enjoying excellent health and is able to be at his place of business on Bowen's wharf, where he has spent 65 years of his busy life.

Mrs. Neil McLennan, who underwent a severe operation at the Newport Hospital a few weeks since, is steadily recovering. She expects to be able to return to her home this week.

Mr. John H. Stacy is suffering from a broken ankle at his home on North Baptist street.

### Electric Car Collision.

Sand Car Crashes into Newport & Fall River Car in Middletown—Passengers Jumped to Escape the Collision—Several Badly Hurt and Others Severely Bruised.

A car of the Newport and Fall River line, bound for Newport, had a rear-end collision with a car which was carrying sand at 3:15 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and as a result a number of the passengers were injured.

The car was coming down the hill near the town hall in Middletown, when the rope which holds the trolley burned off the pole. The car was stopped and the conductor was engaged in fixing it when he saw directly behind him the runaway car with the sand car in front of it.

He yelled to the motorman, who put on the power, but for some reason or other the power refused to "take." There was a flash, and this, coupled with the fact that the other car was coming, was too much for the occupants of the car. A cry came, "Jump, for your lives!" At this the people began to jump from the car, some landing on their feet, while others were thrown violently to the ground.

One of the passengers stated that he thought there were 20 people lying on the ground at one time and rolling about in a manner that made them appear as if they had been severely injured. Those on the rear of the car did not jump a minute too soon, as when the flat sand car struck the passenger car it went under the latter, smashing things up generally.

Several physicians were summoned by telephone from the residence of John S. Kimber, who lives near the Two-mile corner. The ambulance was also called and within 15 minutes was upon the scene.

When the ambulance arrived at the scene of the accident it was found that Mrs. William S. Jones and Mrs. James T. Kaull were the most severely injured. Mrs. Kaull seemed to be suffering great deal of pain and she was brought to her home in this city in the ambulance.

Most of the passengers on the car were returning from the clambake given by the Middletown M. E. Church, among the number being Police Commissioner and Mrs. Frederick B. Coggeshall, his daughter and friends, Colonel and Mrs. John Rogers, Mr. James T. Kaull, Mrs. Thomas P. Peckham, Mrs. Howard Barker, Miss Fannie A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Thurston and daughter, Mrs. John Bryer, Mrs. Herbert C. Tilley, Mrs. William S. Jones, Mrs. Whitfield S. Sisson and others.

Col. John Rogers, when he jumped, was struck on the back by a plank from the sand car, and the force of the impact was sufficient to throw him some distance.

Parker Thurston, who jumped with his little girl in his arms, was thrown off his feet, and though he rolled on the ground, neither he nor the child was hurt.

The car at the time of the accident was in charge of Conductor Hunt and Motorman Scollens. Miss Nellie Mulaney and Miss Nellie Gauley of Lawrence, Mass., were so severely shaken up that they were advised by a physician to remain in Newport.

Mrs. Kaull is suffering from a severe fracture of the leg and a nervous shock. Mr. Coggeshall is suffering from a sprained hand, Mrs. Rogers from a fractured wrist. Mrs. Rogers was quite badly cut and bruised, while many others received strains and bruises, as well as nervous shocks.

Mrs. Frederick B. Coggeshall had a very narrow escape. She landed on the car track and her husband called to her to get off the track. She displayed great presence of mind and rolled herself from the track just as the sand car crashed into the head car.

The passengers were all more or less frightened and seemed to have lost their heads for the time being, even to the men, who are generally said to be calm and cool headed.

The opinion is that the car could not have been going at a high rate of speed, for if so it seems almost certain that there would have been some fatalities.

One of the most brilliant social functions that have taken place in Newport this season was the ball given on Monday evening by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at "The Breakers," in honor of her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who was one of New York debutantes last winter. The floral decorations were beautiful. Dancing was enjoyed in the large hall and the supper was served on small tables in the dining room. Music was continuous throughout the evening.

Mr. Harry O. Cooke and Adele F. Cooke of this city are among the heirs of the late William A. Richardson of Worcester, the millionaire who committed suicide a short time since. He left \$200,000 to the city of Worcester for the park system.

### Recent Deaths.

James Pearson.

Mr. James Pearson died at his home on Whitehill street Wednesday morning after a long illness, not being able to do any work for the past two years. Mr. Pearson had been foreman of the painting department of the Old Colony repair shop. He was faithful to the duties imposed upon him, having been foreman painter for about 32 years.

Mr. Pearson was a native of England, doubtless prevented many from attending the annual bake given by the Methodist Episcopal Church at Southwick's Grove. Every one was agreeably surprised, however, that the weather held off and was no worse. Some 425 tickets were sold for the dinner, which was excellent and which was prepared by Messrs. R. Jason Grinnell and Benjamin Caswell. There was a good sale of candy, cake and ice cream but not so large a number of fancy articles sold as hoped for. Among those present from away were the Rev. and Mrs. Allen and Miss Allen, of Provincetown, Mrs. Moore and Miss Dorothy Moore, of Cottontail City, and Mrs. Johnson and Miss Miriam Johnson, of New Bedford, all of whom have been located for the past few years at the Methodist parsonage. The ill health of the present pastor, Rev. George Brightman, prevented his attendance. Many were also present from Portsmouth and Newport. These annual bakes prove to be "Old Home" gatherings, many planning to be present each year to revisit their former home and friends at this time. A few showers during the afternoon caused the people to return home earlier than their usual custom, but it did not rain heavily until 4 o'clock. The bake proved much more of a success than was in any degree anticipated in the early morning, there being between 500 and 600 people present.

He was prominently connected with the old Zion Church for many years.

Mr. Pearson was twice married, his second wife being a daughter of the late Ernest Goffe.

Mrs. Frank M. Jordan.

Mrs. Parthenia Ricker Jordan was found dead at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Charles S. Packer, on Calvert street on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Jordan was apparently in her usual health and was found on the floor in her room by a member of the family. Death was said to have been instantaneous.

Mrs. Jordan was 78 years of age and leaves two daughters and two sons, Mrs. Charles S. Packer and Miss Ellen M. Jordan of Seattle, Washington, and Mr. George H. Jordan of Auburn, Me.

The body was taken to Auburn for interment.

### Park Commission.

The Park Commission held its monthly meeting in the City Hall on Tuesday. Mr. Perry Belmont, the newly elected member of the commission, was present and was warmly greeted. After the opening of the meeting Mr. Belmont presented a lengthy communication, which had been sent him by a summer resident, containing many suggestions. The dilapidated condition of the platform at the Forty Steps was among the things which the writer desired to, as well as to the necessity of a roof over the platform, where pedestrian might seek rest and protection from the sun and rain, after enjoying the pleasures of the walk at this portion of the Cliff. The Park Commission referred this to the committee on city property, at its meeting Tuesday night.

Mr. Belmont and Admiral Chadwick were appointed a special committee to provide additional benches for the accommodation of visitors during Old Home Week in the various parks and spots where people gather to rest.

Mr. William Shepley was unanimously re-elected president, Hon. Melville Bull, secretary, and Mr. Daniel A. Hazard, clerk.

### A Veteran Discusses Milk.

Editor Newport Mercury:

DEAR SIR:—I am inclined to celebrate my eighty-second birthday by saying a word in regard to the discussion that has been going on of late in the daily papers of Newport on the subject of tuberculosis, "the cause of which is," they say, "impure air and impure water." The farts are not properly ventilated. In cold weather the cows are compelled to breathe over the same air after the oxygen is exhausted and that is what brings on disease." A cow breathes 16 times a minute—how many cubic feet would be required for 20 cows for 10 hours?

I have been testing my cows by milking them and drinking their milk for the last 50 years and have enjoyed the best of health during that time, and now some of the wise ones of the present day would fain frighten me to death for fear I take some fatal disease from milk.

I wish that the milkmen of Middletown instead of getting up at half-past three in the morning would get up at six o'clock, get their breakfast and then milk their cows and go to market with the milk, for the next six months. Then their customers would treat them with some regard. But now it is "nobody but our milkman, and if he does not make less noise coming up those stairs I will discharge him."

It is 56 years since I first subscribed for the Newport MERCURY, for which I still have great respect.

NATHANIEL PICKHAM,

Middletown, R. I., Aug. 27, 1905.

Rev. C. A. Stenhouse and family

# The Return of SHERLOCK HOLMES

By A. CONAN DOYLE,

Author of "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "The Hound of the Baskervilles," "The Sign of the Four," "A Study in Scarlet," Etc.

ILLUSTRATED  
BY F. D. STEELE

## The Adventure of Black Peter

No. 6 of the Series

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HAVE never known my friend to be in better form, both mental and physical, than in the year '95. His increasing fame had brought with it an immense practice, and I should be guilty of an indiscretion if I were even to hint at the identity of some of the illustrious clients who crossed our humble threshold in Baker street. Holmes, however, like all great artists, lived for his art's sake, and, save in the case of the Duke of Hollowness, I have seldom known him claim any large reward for his inestimable services. So unworthy was he—or so capricious—that he frequently refused his help to the powerful and wealthy where the problem made no appeal to his sympathies, while he would devote weeks of most intense application to the affairs of some little client whose case presented those strange and dramatic qualities which appealed to his imagination and challenged his ingenuity.

In this memorable year '95 a curious and incongruous succession of cases had engaged his attention, ranging from his famous investigation of the sudden death of Cardinal Tosca—an inquiry which was carried out by him at the express desire of his holiness the pope—down to his arrest of Wilson, the notorious canary traitor, which removed a plague spot from the east end of London. Close on the heels of these two famous cases came the tragedy of Woodman's Lee and the very obscure circumstances which surrounded the death of Captain Peter Carey. No record of the doings of Mr. Sherlock Holmes would be complete which did not include some account of this very unusual affair.

During the first week of July my friend had been absent so often and so long from our lodgings that I knew he had something on hand. The fact that several rough looking men called during that time and inquired for Captain Basil made me understand that Holmes was working somewhere under one of the numerous disguises and names with which he concealed his own formidable identity. He had at least five small refuges in different parts of London in which he was able to change his personality. He said nothing of his business to me, and it was not my habit to force a confidence. The first positive sign which he gave me of the direction which his investigation was taking was an extraordinary one. He had gone out before breakfast, and I had sat down to mine when he strode into the room, his hat upon his head and a huge barbed spear tucked like an umbrella under his arm.

"Good gracious, Holmes," I cried, "you don't mean to say that you have been walking about London with that thing?"

"I drove to the butcher's and back."

"The butcher's?"

"And I return with an excellent appetite. There can be no question, my dear Watson, of the value of exercise before breakfast. But I am prepared to bet that you will not guess the form that my exercise has taken."

"I will not attempt it."

He chuckled as he poured out the coffee.

"If you could have looked into Allardice's back shop you would have seen a dead pig swung from a hook in the ceiling and a gentleman in his shirt sleeves furiously stabbing at it with this weapon. I was that energetic person, and I have satisfied myself that by no exertion of my strength can I transfuse the pig with a single blow. Perhaps you would care to try it?"

"Not for worlds. But why were you doing this?"

"Because it seemed to me to have an indirect bearing upon the mystery of Woodman's Lee. Ah, Hopkins, I got your wire last night, and I have been expecting you. Come and join us."

"I will not attempt it."

He chuckled as he poured out the coffee.

"If you could have looked into Allardice's back shop you would have seen a dead pig swung from a hook in the ceiling and a gentleman in his shirt sleeves furiously stabbing at it with this weapon. I was that energetic person, and I have satisfied myself that by no exertion of my strength can I transfuse the pig with a single blow. Perhaps you would care to try it?"

"Not for worlds. But why were you doing this?"

"Failure, sir; absolute failure."

"You have made no progress?"

"None."

"Dear me! I must have a look at the matter."

"I wish to heavens that you would, Mr. Holmes. It's my first big chance, and I am at my wits' end. For goodness' sake, come down and lend me a hand."

"Well, well, it just happens that I have already read all the available evidence, including the report of the inquest, with some care. By the way, what do you make of that tobacco pouch found on the scene of the crime? Is there no clue there?"

Holmes looked surprised.

all exactly as one would expect to find it in a captain's room. And there, in the middle of it, was the man himself—his face pale as a lost soul in torment, and his great bristled beard stuck upward in his agony. Right through his broad breast a steel harpoon had been driven, and it had sunk deep into the wood of the wall behind him. He was pinned like a beetle on a card. Of course he was quite dead and had been so from the instant that he had uttered that last yell of agony.

"I know your methods, sir, and I applied them. Before I permitted anything to be moved I examined most carefully the ground outside and also the floor of the room. There were no footmarks."

"Measuring that you saw none?"

"I assure you, sir, that there were none."

"My good Hopkins, I have investigated many crimes, but I have never yet seen one which was committed by a flying creature. As long as the criminal remains upon two legs so long must there be some indentation, some abrasion, some trifling displacement which can be detected by the scientific searcher. It is incredible that this blood bespattered room contained no trace which could have aided us. I understand, however, from the inquest that there were some objects which you failed to overlook?"

The young inspector winced at my companion's ironical comments.

"I was a fool not to call you in at the time, Mr. Holmes. However, that's past praying for now. Yes, there were several objects in the room which called for special attention. One was the harpoon with which the dead was committed. It had been snatched down from a rack on the wall. Two others remained there, and there was a vacant place for the third. On the stock was engraved 'SS. Sea Unicorn, Dundee.' This seemed to establish that the crime had been done in a moment of fury and that the murderer had seized the first weapon which came in his way. The fact that the crime was committed at 2 in the morning, and yet Peter Carey was fully dressed, suggested that he had an appointment with the murderer, which is borne out by the fact that a bottle of rum and two dirty glasses stood upon the table."

"Yes," said Holmes. "I think that both inferences are permissible. Was there any other spirit than rum in the room?"

"Yes, there was a tantalus containing brandy and whisky on the sea chest. It is of no importance to us, however, since the decanters were full, and it had therefore not been used."

"For all that, its presence has some significance," said Holmes. "However, let us bear some more about the objects which do seem to you to bear upon the case."

"There was this tobacco pouch upon the table!"

"What part of the table?"

"It lay in the middle. It was of coarse sealskin—the straight haired skin, with a leather thong to bind it. Inside were 'P. C.' on the flap. There was half an ounce of strong ship's tobacco in it."

"Excellent! What more?"

Stanley Hopkins drew from his pocket a small covered notebook. The outside was rough and worn, the leaves discolored. On the first page were written the initials "J. H. N." and the date "1883." Holmes laid it on the table and examined it in his minute way, while Hopkins and I gazed over each shoulder. On the second page were the printed letters "C. P. R." and there came several sheets of numbers. Another heading was "Argentine," another "Costa Rica" and another "San Paulo," each with pages of signs and figures after it.

"What do you make of these?" asked Holmes.

"They appear to be lists of Stock Exchange securities. I thought that 'J. H. N.' were the initials of a broker and that 'C. P. R.' may have been his client."

"Try Canadian Pacific railway," said Holmes.

Stanley Hopkins swore between his teeth and struck his thigh with his clenched hand.

"What a fool I have been!" he cried. "Of course it is as you say. Then 'J. H. N.' are the only initials we have to solve. I have already examined the old Stock Exchange lists, and I can find no one in 1883, either in the house or among the outside brokers, whose initials correspond with these. Yet I feel that the clew is the most important one that I hold. You will admit, Mr. Holmes, that there is a possibility that these initials are those of the second person who was present—in other words, of the murderer. I would also urge that the introduction into the case of a document relating to large masses of valuable securities gives us for the first time some indication of a motive for the crime."

Sherlock Holmes' face showed that he was thoroughly taken aback by this new development.

"I must admit both your points," said he. "I confess that this notebook, which did not appear at the inquest, modifies any views which I may have formed. I had come to a theory of the crime in which I can find no place for this. Have you endeavored to trace any of the securities here mentioned?"

"Inquiries are now being made at the offices, but I fear that the complete register of the stockholders of these South American concerns is in South America and that some weeks must elapse before we can trace the shares."

Holmes had been examining the cover of the notebook with his magnifying lens.

"Surely there is some discoloration here," said he.

"Yes, sir; it is a blood stain. I told you that I picked the book off the floor."

"Was the blood stain above or below?"

"On the side next the boards."

"Which proves, of course, that the book was dropped after the crime was committed."

"Exactly, Mr. Holmes. I appreciated that point, and I conjectured that it was dropped by the murderer in his hurried flight. It lay near the door."

"I suppose that none of these securities have been found among the property of the dead man?"

"Well, I have steady nerves, as you know, Mr. Holmes, but I give you my word that I got a shake when I put my hand into that little house. It was drooping like a harmonium with the flesh and bladders, and the floor and walls were like a slaughter house. He had called it a cabin, and a cabin it was, sure enough, for you would have thought that you were in a ship. There was a bunk at one end, a sea chest, maps and charts, a picture of the Sea Unicorn, a line of logbooks on a shelf,

"No, sir."

"Have you any reason to suspect robbery?"

"No, sir. Nothing seemed to have been touched."

"Dear me, it is certainly a very interesting case. Then there was a knife, which there was not?"

"A sheath knife, still in its sheath. It lay at the feet of the dead man. Mrs. Carey has identified it as being her husband's property."

Holmes was lost in thought for some time.

"Well," said he at last, "I suppose I shall have to come out and have a look at it."

Stanley Hopkins gave a cry of joy.

"Thank you, sir. That will indeed be a weight off my mind."

Holmes shook his finger at the inspector.

"It would have been an easier task a week ago," said he. "But even now my visit may not be entirely fruitless. Watson, if you can spare the time I should be very glad of your company. If you will call a four-wheeler, Hopkins, we shall be ready to start for Forest Row in a quarter of an hour."

Alighting at the small wayside station, we drove for some miles through the remains of widespread woods which were once part of that great forest which for so long held the Saxon invaders at bay—the impenetrable weald, for sixty years the bulwark of Britain. Vast sections of it have been cleared, for this is the seat of the first iron works of the country, and the trees have been felled to smelt the ore. Now the richer fields of the north have absorbed the tribe, and nothing save these ravaged groves and great scars in the earth shows the work of the past. Here, in a clearing upon the green slope of a hill, stood a long, low stone house, approached by a curving drive running through the fields. Nearer the road and surrounded on three sides by bushes was a small outhouse, one window and the door facing in our direction. It was the scene of the murder.

Stanley Hopkins led us first to the house, where he introduced us to a haggard, gray-haired woman, the widow of the murdered man, whose gaunt and deep lined face, with the furtive look of terror in the depths of her red rimmed eyes, told of the years of hardship and ill usage which she had endured. With her was her daughter, a pale, fair-haired girl, whose eyes blazed defiantly at us as she told us that she was glad that her father was dead and that she blessed the hand which had struck him down. It was a terrible household that Black Peter Carey had made for himself, and it was with a sense of relief that we found ourselves in the sunlight again, making our way along a path which had been worn across the fields by the feet of the dead man.

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[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Be a gentleman, and some people will not appreciate you.

Defeat is often a good thing, as it shows a man how little he amounts to.

If you want to enjoy the society of people never become intimate with them.

Rich men are hated and this is the reason: We poor people are in the majority.

The house is too noisy for comfort with a child in it and too lonesome for comfort when the child leaves. And there you are.

Every house owner should ask himself this question tomorrow, "Is my house a nuisance in the neighborhood?" Look yourself over.

As a man gets older he finds that the path from the cradle to the grave is not near so long as it was from soup to dessert when he was a child.—Atchison Globe.

According to Scripture.

A certain tailor of very strict principles was in the habit of excusing the faults of his assistants only in they could justify themselves by Scripture. One day a woman entered his shop and asked to see some material, but refused to buy it because it was too cheap. After showing her some other goods, the assistant brought back the same material, this time asking a higher price, whereupon the customer bought it. Afterward, the proprietor, who had witnessed the transaction, reproved his assistant severely. The latter, remembering the rules of the establishment, replied: "Oh, it's according to Scripture all right. She was a stranger and I took her in!"—Harper's Weekly.

Names of Birds.

Certain birds get their names from St. Peter. According to a writer, "the petrel (in German Petersvogel, Peter's bird), a bird that skims the waves, is named after the apostle who walked upon the waves of Galilee. But the petrel's is a less simple case. In Spain and in Portugal, as in France, the word corresponding to 'petrol' almost certainly represents 'little Peter,' a familiar name playfully applied because Peter was so common a Christian name. Similarly a house sparrow is nicknamed 'pierrot' in France."

Speed Rates.

Few men could tell, if they were asked, how many feet per second they walk. The average man walks four feet a second. A dog on an ordinary jog, goes eight feet a second. A horse trots twelve feet a second. A reindeer over the ice makes twenty-six feet. A sailing ship makes fourteen feet.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Get the Thorne.

Young Thorne (to his ideal)—And your name is Rose? What a sweet name Rose is! Rose—I am glad you like it. But—but—but I do not want to be a rose without a Thorne.

What could a fellow say after that?

He Knew.

Edith—You don't know how glad I am to see you, Clara, dear. Clara Dear—Oh, yes, I do. Johnny told me he heard you say you would rather die than see me again.—Boston Transcript.

Divine Joy.

Suffering is doubtless as divinely appointed as joy, while it is much more influential as a discipline of character. It chastens and sweetens the nature, teaches patience and resignation and promotes the deepest as well as the most exalted thought.—Samuel Smiles.

This company is prepared to furnish

ice of the best quality and in quantities at prices as low as can be purchased in the city.

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JOHN H. GREENE, Super.

210 Thames Street.

JAS. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

RECOMMENDS DR. DAVID KEN-  
NEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY.

In a recent issue of the New York Magazine of Sanitation and Hygiene, the recognized authority on all matters pertaining to health, James H. Montgomery, M. D., says editorially:

"After a careful investigation of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, a specific for kidney, liver and bladder troubles, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation with its attendant ills, we are free to confess that a more meritorious medicine has never come under the examination of the chemical and medical experts of the New York Magazine of Sanitation and Hygiene. In fact, after the most searching tests and rigid inquiry into the record of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, it becomes a duty to recommend its use in unequivocal terms to every reader of this journal whose complaint comes within the list of ailments which this remedy is advertised to cure. We have obtained such overwhelming proof of the efficacy of this specific—have so satisfactorily demonstrated its curative powers through personal experiments—that a care for the interest of our readers leads us to call attention to its great value."

JAMES H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

Druggists sell it in New 50 Cent Size

and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail.

Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Cherry Balsam best for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, etc., 50c, \$1.00.

Dr. David Kennedy's Cherry Balsam best for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, etc., 50c, \$1.00.

## POP GOES THE WEASEL.

*The Meaning of These Words in the Old English Song.*How many people know the meaning of the words "Pop goes the weasel" in the song? Many of us have probably learned them as a meaningless tag, having one dim Cockney bearing on the song. Such a bearing they have, but in an unexpected way. A writer in *Notes and Qua.* affirms that the words refer to the name of weasel skin which gets dried and used with a snap. The song is a line out of irrelevant jargon and the truth is:*Up and down the weasel,  
In and out the door,  
That's the way the money goes—  
Pop goes the weasel.*

The "up and down" or snapping of the door is deemed to be the equivalent of "snap goes the weasel."

But the explanation is not, perhaps, so interesting, probably as another which names "weasel" a slang term for silver plate, prize cups, etc., articles which, as the result of gadding in the City road, were pawned or "popped." This idea is repeated in a story of an Islington tailor who, through frequenting the Eagle tavern, had to pop his "weasel," an instrument used in the cutting of cloth. Whatever the weasel may have been, the song went round the world, and many boy in faroff Brazil or Ceylon received his first idea of London's streets in its reference to the City road.—London Globe.

## BIRD CUSTOMS.

*The Habit of Billing and the Stock Dove's Bow in a Fight.*

An Englishman, Edmund Selous, has been watching doves at play and in combat. Of the habit of "billing," in which so many birds engage when they are nesting, he says: "Where birds now merely 'bill,' they once, in my opinion, fed each other, or the male fed the female, but pleasure came to be experienced in the contact alone, and the passage of food, which was never necessary, gradually became obsolete. I think it by no means improbable that our own kissing may have originated in much the same way, and that birds when thus 'billing' experience the same sort of pleasure that we do when we kiss must be quite obvious to any one who has watched them."

Of a peculiarity of the stock dove Mr. Selous writes. "When these birds fight they constantly interrupt the flow of the combat by bowing in the most absurd way, not to one another, but generally, so to speak, for no object or purpose whatever, apparently, but only because they must do so. The fact is the bow has become a formula of courtship, and as courtship and fighting are intimately connected, the one suggests the other in the mind of the bird, who bows all at once under a misconception."

## THE WORD "LOBSTER."

*In Its Strong Sense It Has Been In Use For Centuries.*

In letters from Sir Walter Scott to William Clark of Edin, under date of Sept. 10 and 30, 1792, are found allusions to the word "lobster" as a playful sobriquet for the relevant officers and soldiers of the British army. In this case a boiled lobster is meant, as per evidence of the following couplet, once familiar to the English street boys, and quoted whenever a rascal in green was seen walking arm in arm with a soldier in red:

*There go two lobsters, claw in claw;  
One is boiled, and 'tother's raw.*

Sir Arthur Hazelrig, in Cromwell's time, commanded a regiment of cuirassiers, who "from their complete armor obtained the nickname of lobsters." (Baldock's "Cromwell as a Soldier.") What was more raillery in England may readily have grown into an expression of hatred and contempt in America at the time of the Revolution, and, in point of fact, Bancroft's "History of the United States" relates that "lobsters" was one of the abusive epithets applied to the soldiers by the mob on the occasion of the Boston massacre.—Philadelphia Press.

## A Taste of Fame.

When Thackeray was a candidate for parliament from the city of Oxford some one remarked to him that he must be well known to most of those whose votes he sought. "Now," said Thackeray, laying down his knife and fork and holding up a finger, "there was only one man among all that I went to see who had heard my name before, and he was a circulating librarian. Such is mortal fame!" That was in 1857 and "Vanity Fair" had been published ten years.

## Might Be Worse.

Winks—What makes you look so blue? Jinks—I have six daughters, none of them married or likely to be. Winks—And you are blue over it? You are the most ungrateful mortal that ever breathed. I have six daughters, all married, all have children, and I've got to support the whole crowd.—New York Weekly.

## General Forwarders.

I wish, Mrs. Brown," said the boarder to his landlady, "I wish you'd give me the receipt for that pudding we had yesterday."

"I'd much rather give you a receipt for the board you had last month," retorted the kindly landlady.

## Her Unhappy Way.

"That girl has an unfortunate idea of repartee."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "She has an idea that she is saying smart things when she is merely saying things that smart!"—Washington Star.

## Her Duplicate Presents.

She—Did your sister get any duplicate wedding presents. He—Yes; she married a widower with two boys.

## A Harsh Order.

On the beach near an English town a sign bearing this legend was nailed to a post:

"Notice—Any person passing beyond this point will be drowned. By order of the magistrate."

## A Simple Truth.

Reporter—Well, to make a long story short—Editor—A good copy reader is necessary.—Cleveland Leader.

## A MEDIAEVAL NAVY.

*The queer Implements of Attack and Defense That Were Used.*

Very strange to modern eyes would be the armament of Great Britain's mediaeval navy. The very names of many of the implements of attack and defense sound queer. According to the books, in the year 1337 the vessels of the navy were furnished with "espagnards" ancient spring guns; "haubergons," coats of mail; "baulnets," small helmets; bows, arrows, darts, targets; "partees," large shields placed at the sides and serving the double purpose of protection against the sea and against the enemy; lances and "flying barrels." As early as 1338 cannon formed part of the armament of ships, and about 1372 guns and gunpowder were commonly used. Among the stores belonging to one vessel at that time were three iron cannon with five chambers, hand gun and three old stone bags, probably for shot. Another ship had an iron cannon with two chambers and one brass cannon with one chamber.

Among other implements of war used at that time were "cannon pavions" or stone shot throwers and "murtherers," which were smaller and threw any kind of shot. There were also "basiliaks," "port pieces," "stock fowlers," "sakers" and "bombards." The bombard were of hammered iron, made of bars welded and bound together with iron bands. They threw stone shot weighing between 140 pounds and 190 pounds. A battery of these erected on a slip of land at the naval battle of Chioggia (1380) between the Venetians and the Genoese did great damage. They were loaded overnight and were fired in the morning.

Froissart tells of a bombard used at one of these ancient sieges that "might be heard five leagues off in the daytime and ten at night." The report of it was so loud that it seemed as if all the devils in hell had broken loose." Brass ordnance was first cast in England in the year 1535. The pieces had various names. Many of different calibers were mounted on the same deck, which must have caused great confusion in action in finding for each its proper shot.

## THE ESKIMO CANOE.

*It is a Curious Little Craft That is Cranky, Yet Safe.*

It is in Greenland that the hunting ability of the Eskimo reaches its highest development. He has a fine mechanical skill. Bones, ivory, stones, a little driftwood, skin and the snow or the reindeer are the materials from which he must make his boat and weapons. There is nothing else. Says a Greenland traveler: "Of these the Eskimo builds a canoe, its frame of bones and driftwood, its covering of translucent seal-skin sewed together with sinew. This kayak is decked over, except for a hole in the middle framed with a wooden ring. The Eskimo wriggles into this hole, his legs extended into the fore part of the boat."

"Round his waist there is a cylinder of seal-skin, the lower edge of which draws over the wooden ring and is pulled tight with a thong, making all watertight to the armpits. For heavy weather the cylinder is part of a skin shirt with a hood. Strings tighten this hood to the face and cuffs to the wrists, while a pair of long sleeve mitts protect the hands and arms.

"So rigged a good man can turn his canoe bottom upward and right himself again with striking strokes of his paddle, for he is as waterproof as a duck. Moreover, his vessel is so flexible that it is almost safe from being crushed in the ice drift and, being lighter, is extremely swift when propelled by the double ended paddle.

"On the other hand, the vessel is so cranky that only about two-thirds of the native men have nerve and balance enough to hunt. Only three or four Danes in all Greenland have dared use a kayak."

## Children Quick and Slow.

"Children of splendid intellectual endowments are sometimes thought to be stupid," says an observing teacher. "The sharp child who learns a lesson in the shortest possible time, who is first with his answers in the mental arithmetic class, who can produce dates and geographical names on demand, is the one the teacher loves, and most commonly he is the one who in after life goes on the safe road to competence, but he is not one of those whose thoughts will be treasured by the world long after he has quitted it. And quite often the so called stupid child is one of the dreamers in whom are the powers of the artist, poet or philosopher struggling for expression."

## He Knew His Man.

During the battle of Waterloo there was a frightful panic in Brussels. It was reported that the allies were beaten, and people were flying in all directions. The Duke of Wellington's cook went on quietly with his duties. He was begged to save himself, but replied, "I have served my master while he fought a hundred battles, and he never yet failed to come to his dinner."

## Cause and Effect.

Mr. Crabtree—Old Measly Curnudgeon died yesterday and his wife passed away two hours later. It makes no mention of her ailment. Mrs. Crabtree (who knew him)—She was probably tickled to death!—Town and Country.

## Mirth.

Harmless mirth is the best cordial against the consumption of the spirit. Wherefore jesting is not unlawful, if it trespasseth not in quantity, quality or season.—Fuller.

## Jealousy.

Jealousy is the greatest of misfortunes and the least pitied by those who cause it.—Le Rocheconquista.

## A Duty.

Jimson—It's very unpleasant to speak of this, but I feel that it is only a duty to myself to remind you that you owe me \$5. Stinson (turning on his heel)—Don't mention it, old fellow. I'm glad you've discharged your duty so well.

## A fool is generally a person who detects your faults while you are in the act of calling attention to his own.

## STAMMERING.

*The Cure That Once Suffered Invented May Help Others.*

Among the minor arts of great importance is the self cure of stammering, which comes upon so many in early youth. In the memoir of the author of "John Inglesant," which his widow prepared, we read a rather touching confession. "I contracted the habit of stammering," wrote Mr. Shorthouse to Lady Welby, "as a delicate little boy of three at a large day school. It was not such a misfortune as might be supposed. For without this thorn in the flesh John Inglesant" would never have been written or conceived, and much which is very dear to me in philosophy would have been unknown." Few stammerers can bring forth a classic from their affliction, and some would even refuse the author's name at the price of the speaker's embarrassments.

In many cases the self cure of stammering is easy. The present writer was a sufferer when a boy at a day school. He set himself to invent the cure. It was absolutely necessary, he found, that the opening syllable of a sentence should be said several times before the sentence was under way (just as the billiard player waggles his cue before the correct stroke). It occurred that the stammering might be done silently. So that little boy stammered bravely to himself with tightly closed lips, imitating himself to be speaking. It was easy enough, when the requisite number of "tut-tut-tuts" or "ng-ng-ngs" had been achieved in silence to start the sentence. Since then he has never stammered aloud.—Architectural Record.

## GREEK ARCHITECTURE.

*A Certain Fixed Proposition Was Adopted For Each Edifice.*

In constructing their stone edifices the Greeks, who were reasoners and logicians, followed certain rules and adopted for each edifice a certain fixed proportion. What does this mean? It means that the proportions of the different parts of the edifice are simple proportions which can be reduced to a common measure. Take as an example the temple of Paestum. The module is the mean radius of the column. This module measures three feet. The column is ten times the module, or, say, thirty feet. The distance between the axes of the columns is five times the module, say, fifteen feet. The total height of the entablature is also fifteen feet, the width of the abacus is three modules, equal to nine feet. It is thus seen that all these numbers are multiples of three, which is the module. In this manner the proportions of the different members of an edifice have a constant relation to each other.

It goes without saying that the module varies for each edifice, there is no single and absolute rule. For instance, in the Doric order the length of the column varies from ten to twelve modules, in the Ionic order from sixteen to twenty one. The entablature of the Doric order measures five modules and that of the Ionic only four.

Architectural Record.

## OUR OLDEST HOTEL.

*It Is In Arizona and Dates From the Seventeenth Century.*

St. Augustine is the oldest town in the United States, but the oldest hotel in the country, contrary to what one would expect, is not in the east at all, but as far west as Arizona, being situated in Phenix of that state.

It was built in the seventeenth century by the Spaniards, just after the erection of a wonderful governor's palace, which also is to be seen to this day the famous "Palacio del Gobernador." The hotel is a long, low, one-story affair, built of adobe, with a flat roof, low doorways and many paneled windows. The structure is now rather dingy. The exterior, although it was, no doubt, considered really spacious and elegant when first erected.

When in 1861 the Indians threw off the Spanish yoke the hotel became a temporary fort. Many a successful Indian raid was planned in this very building, and councils of war were held frequently in the "taproom," as it was called.

This old tavern has sheltered such men as Custer, John C. Fremont, General Phil Sheridan, Zebulon Pike, Buffalo Bill and other famous scouts and platiners, besides many lesser heroes who, in true ducal novel fashion, "went west to fight Indians."

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At the First Sign of Disgusting Humors Is to Use Cuticura.

Every child born into the world with an inherited tendency to torturing, disfiguring humors of the Skin and Scalp, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfigurement is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz.: the Cuticura Treatment, consisting of warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pipe are sold at the agent of the world. Peter Jones &amp; Sons, 100 Broadway, New York. See Seal for "How to Cure Disfiguring Humors."

LITTLE ONE  
ONE SOLID SORE*Covered With Scales and Scabs From Head to Foot—Doctors and All Other Remedies Fail—Skin Now Smooth and Clear.*

## ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

Writing under date of Sept. 7, 1904, Mrs. Mattie Shaffer, of Cumberland, Miss., says: "Some time ago I ordered and received your wonderful Cuticura Remedies, which I used on my little afflicted babe with wonderful results. I had tried many other remedies without any benefit whatever, and Cuticura came to the rescue when my doctors and all other remedies had failed. One doctor pronounced it scrofula, the other eczema. The little one was one solid sore, with scales and scabs from head to foot, when I started using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The result was wonderful, and now my baby's face and body are smooth and clear."

(Signed) Mrs. Mattie Shaffer.

## THE DUTY OF MOTHERS

At the First Sign of Disgusting

Humors Is to Use Cuticura.

Every child born into the world with an inherited tendency to torturing, disfiguring humors of the Skin and Scalp, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfigurement is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz.: the Cuticura Treatment, consisting of warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical.

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Newport, R. I.

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Office Telephone 181  
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Saturday, September 2, 1905.

The late Secretary Hay left an estate of \$250,000.

The Japanese have captured 775 Russian guns, 112,000 rifles and 29,000,000 rounds of ammunition since the war began.

Postmaster-General Cortelyou has devised a new form of money order which is expected to be much less liable to forgery than former varieties.

President Roosevelt has received congratulations from all the crowned heads of Europe on his success in bringing about peace between Russia and Japan.

The population of Massachusetts is said to be over 8,000,000 and of the city of Boston over 600,000. The city of Brockton has made a gain of 44 per cent. in ten years.

The Japs take the news of peace very quietly and with much apparent disappointment. The giving up the demand for indemnity is a great disappointment to the people at large.

Gov. Douglas says No, again. He is a wise man. He knows when he has had enough, and he knows, too, that there is very little chance for a Democrat to be elected governor of Massachusetts two years in succession.

A Washington special says there has been a decided slump in the Chinese boycott of American goods, and advises to the departure of state from all parts of the Orient indicate that the backbone of the boycott is broken.

There is probably no doubt but that the eclipse of the sun on Wednesday came off according to schedule, but we have not yet found anyone that can take oath to that fact. The clouds were more of an eclipse than was the moon.

Miss Roosevelt appears to have made a conquest. It is reported that the Sultan of Jolo has made an offer of marriage. No doubt the dusky monarch considers he has shown her the highest honor in his power, but she would probably not care to become No. 19 or whatever it is.

London cable says that hotels are reaping a rich harvest from thousands of Americans who are forced to remain aboard owing to impossibility of securing berths on steamships. One million are arriving in London and learning of the likelihood of a return cruise bought an extra stateroom which he sold last Wednesday at profit of \$500.

The population of Rhode Island will reach nearly 475,000. That of Newport will come near 24,000. In another part of the paper we give the result in the various towns of the State, both official and estimated. Newport shows a very fair increase. Some of the country towns, as well as some of the manufacturing districts, show a decrease.

Sales of cloth in the Fall River market last week equalled and possibly exceeded the production. Prices were advanced an eighth of a cent on narrow goods and at the new quotations manufacturers sold only in limited quantities. Contracts were entered into for all sorts of deliveries, extending into the new year, some of them running through September and October, others through November and December, and still others covering the whole period until January 15.

**Prince Louis' Visit.**

(From the Montreal Herald.)

The British squadron is to be entertained at Newport instead of New York. That is, it is to see the aristocracy and not the people. Probably the American sailors who are to be hosts of the occasion are more familiar with Newport than with New York, for they are often there; and then again there will be fewer opportunities for "Jack" to get into mischief at the Capital of Fashion than at the Capital of Fun. This, however, cannot be said with certainty for "Jack's" visitors. Newport has led many an American naval officer into paths that are slippery. Still, in any case, the people of Newport will think themselves better qualified to entertain a Prince than the people of Tammanytown, but it will be difficult for them to live up to the pace set by Montreal.

In our humble opinion Newport can "see Montreal" and go them at least one better. We do not think that a provincial town in Canada can get ahead of Newport without getting up early in the morning and staying up late at night.

world and all nations unite in giving him the praise for the result. The highest German authority says: "Everybody in the world must be thankful for the restoration of peace in the first place to President Roosevelt, whose self-sacrifice in the cause of humanity brought the two fighting nations together in order to consider the possibility of peace, and whose helping hand prevented a breaking off of the negotiations and led them to the harbor of peace."

Cardinal Gibbons said: "I am delighted with the happy result of the conference at Portsmouth, the full credit of which belongs to our own President, Mr. Roosevelt, who may now be called 'The Peacemaker of Nations.'"

Herr Von Pleuer, president of the Austrian Senate: "This remarkable achievement, which could not have been realized in any other country in the world, again shows to Europe the power and indomitable energy of the United States and is an enduring tribute to President Roosevelt."

Hon. Philip Stanhope of the British House of Commons: "Great Britain will rejoice to see that the United States has contributed to the securing of this incalculable blessing to humanity."

Deputy Vicomte de la Batut of the French Chamber of Deputies: "By this one act President Roosevelt immortalizes himself and gains a permanent place in history."

Count Albert Apponyi, leader of the Opposition in the Hungarian Diet: "The world owes a debt of gratitude to the strenuous persistence of President Roosevelt."

Minister of State Belmont of Belgium: "I am delighted with the success of the conference and join in the universal tribute to the United States for the part it has played in securing the result."

**New England Crops.**

The weather throughout New England during the past week was about normal as regards temperature, but there was a general deficiency of precipitation, especially throughout Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. The days were generally warm, causing crops to make fair advancement; the nights were cool, as a rule, but not abnormally so. Light frosts occurred in some parts of Maine. The week was generally free from violent storms, no reports of damage from high winds or heavy rains having been received.

The precipitation throughout New England the past week was generally below the normal, ranging from a trace, at Eastport, Me., to 2.00 inches, at Hartford, Conn. Throughout the northern portion of the section but little precipitation occurred, and more rain is needed for pastures, and to replenish the supply of water for small streams and wells.

Harvesting is nearly completed in all sections, and reports generally show good returns. The oat crop is especially good, both in grain and straw, and was gathered in excellent condition, owing to dry weather conditions that prevailed. Corn has made slow advancement, but unless abnormally cold temperatures prevail in the near future, a good crop is assured, as the ears are filling well. Buckwheat shows a good growth, the blossoming stage is past, and the berries are filling; a good crop is indicated.

Rowen shows fair growth in nearly all localities, especially in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont. The growth, however, was not quite as rapid as that of the preceding week, when conditions were more favorable, but a good crop of second growth hay is assured. The hay yield throughout the entire section this year was fully up to the average, and the crop was generally harvested in good condition.

Apples will be a decidedly poor crop; pears and plums will be fully up to the average. Peaches are coming into the market in fair quantities. Cranberries present a good outlook, as no abnormal conditions have as yet prevailed to affect the crop. Berries continue to be marketed in quite large quantities.

All garden crops show an abundant yield and are being marketed in large quantities. Potatoes show considerable rust, and some reports of blight have been received, yet the general outlook is for a good crop, as no rotting of consequence has been reported. Onions are being marketed and the yield and quality are good. Garden corn continues to come into the market, and the quality is greatly improved. Squashes and pumpkins have made good growth, and excepting in northern Maine no reports of damage have been received. All other vegetables show a normal condition and good yields are indicated in all.

**No Autos.**

There is one place in the United States where the automobile does not thrive. The town of Bar Harbor prohibits them and this prohibition is rigidly enforced. A few days ago a fine touring car arrived at the wharf by steamer. Consternation reigned supreme. The auto was to go to Sullivan, a town some ten miles from Bar Harbor. It could not be carried on the ferry boat, so, if it got there at all, it must go over land and over the roads of Bar Harbor and the village of Eden. The town by-laws name certain roads on which autos are not permitted, and these roads cover all means of exit and ingress, save by boat.

After the auto was landed from the steamer the chauffeur was at his wits end to know what to do. Finally he appealed to the municipal authorities to help him out of the dilemma. The

selectman finally concluded to suspend the regulations in this case, upon the chauffeur promising to obey orders. The selectman preceded the auto in a carriage and the chief of police occupied a seat beside the chauffeur to see that the automobile was kept close to the team. The selectman in his position of advance courier warned all drivers of the approach of the auto. On its passage to Hull's Cove the automobile passed the summer residence of Dave Heyman Morris of New York, president of the National Automobile Association.

This was the first auto ever allowed to pass through the town and not till they had reached the limits of the town, some ten miles out, did the officials part with the proscribed vehicle.

**The Cost of War.**

Considerable has been written of late to the effect that the war between Russia and Japan has benefited the United States by increasing our commerce in the Orient.

It is doubtful, however, whether, except temporarily and in certain lines of trade, the United States has really profited by the existence of the war in the far east. The increase in commerce, which may be shown as a result of the war, is more than counterbalanced by the losses by reason of the diversion of so much of the world's capital from the enterprises of peace. It is economically unsound to hold that destruction of property such as is caused in war is a benefit to the world. Certain lines of American industry have undoubtedly been made more active by reason of this conflict, and the volume of our eastern exports has increased thereby, but what is this as compared with the probable impetus which would have been given to business if the millions which have been used in the war had been employed in the promotion of new enterprises in the United States as well as in other parts of the earth.

The war between Russia and Japan has cost more than a billion dollars. Nearly all the cost of the war has been defrayed by the loans which have been floated in the principal markets. The war has been financed by the rest of the world. The billion of dollars or more, which it has cost, have, therefore, been diverted from works of constructive enterprise to works of destructive energy. This cannot be a benefit to any part of the world, least of all to the United States, which is in the process of a marvelous development and needs all the capital which can be procured to finance its immense possibilities.

There is a new tennis champion this year, Holcombe Ward, the champion of last year, having gone down to defeat to Beals C. Wright, the winner of the all-comers tournament. The match took place on Thursday and resulted in an easy victory for the challenger, who won three straight sets. The last was by far the most interesting of the three and was really the best set of the tournament. There was a large attendance at the tournament, although the weather was not of the best. It was cold with a northerly wind, and the rain of the night before had left the grounds very damp.

**Jamestown.**

On Monday afternoon the regular meeting of the town council and court of probate was held.

The petition for the appointment of Harry E. Nelson as guardian of Amy A. Nason was referred to the next meeting, as was also the petition for the appointment of a guardian for Ruth E. Nason.

In the town council the petition for Columbia avenue to be made a public highway was taken up and passed for the same was ordered. Like action was also taken in regard to Bay View Drive and Melrose avenue.

Elijah Anthony was given authority to attend to the overflow at the east end of Narragansett avenue.

Plates of West street and Ocean avenue were approved and ordered placed on file at the town clerk's office.

Seth Pierce was appointed a special constable to enforce the automobile ordinance.

The bill of John Garrity was laid on the table and a large number of bills were ordered paid.

Miss Mary S. Clarke was tendered a "Kitchen shower" at the home of her aunt, Mrs. G. A. Clarke, on Narragansett avenue, Monday evening, when a complete outfit of kitchen utensils was presented to her. Miss Clarke's engagement to Mr. J. L. Hammond was announced some time since and it was this that caused her friends to present her with the necessary articles for a kitchen.

**Real Estate Sales and Rentals.**

William E. Brightman has rented to Robert N. Gladding an unfurnished flat, over the store at the corner of Thames and North Baptist streets, belonging to Philip Stevens.

William E. Brightman has rented on a lease the cottage house at 34 Gibbs avenue, to Rev. Maurice Kalpan, for William C. Peckham of Middletown.

William E. Brightman has rented to George Pitman the cottage at No. 2 Channing court, belonging to William Shepley.

**PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.**

Barnard and Clark, Broad Exchange Building, New York, are the publishers of the latest financial book, entitled "Money-Making, the Master Problem." This book is being well received by the public. It is not a technical book—it tells in simple language how money is made by careful investment. Evidently the author has made a careful study of the financial situation. The simple, straightforward talk must interest thousands of investors—large and small, real and prospective. The book is sold by the leading book stores for fifty cents. We understand Barnard and Clark are perfectly willing to refund the price to any purchaser who is not thoroughly satisfied with "Money-Making." The book is handsomely bound in board covers, printed in colors and illustrated by famous artists. Readers of the MERCURY should have a copy.

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Within 86 months corn will be a very scarce article. With a big crop for 1905 assured prices of that cereal are high; will they be when a great drought, similar to that of 1901, strikes the corn belt. I correctly foretold the 1901 drought two years in advance and a similar disaster will come again in the Indian corn belt before the end of August, 1908. The crop of 1905 will be the banner crop of the seven years, 1902 to 1908 inclusive.

This disturbance will bring the most severe weather events of September. Thunderstorms will be the prevailing type, occasional hail storms in the north west and tropical storms on the Caribbean sea. Remnants of the latter will again go to high degrees after 17. Not much rain with this disturbance.

Third disturbance of September will affect Pacific coast about 10, cross west of Rockies by close of 11, great central valley 12 to 14, eastern states 15. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 15, great central valleys 12, eastern states 14. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 13, great central valley 15, eastern states 17.

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# PEACE IN FAR EAST ASSURED

Arrangements For Armistice Already Concluded

## JAPAN YIELDS ON DISPUTED POINTS

### Gives Up Wholly Her Demand For Money, and Half of Island of Sakhalin Goes to Russia

Grants--Abandons Claim For Interned Warships and Limitation of Naval Power--Magnanimity of Japanese Fairly

Astounds the Russian Envoy,

Who Were Prepared For Final Break--Agreement Is Looked Upon as a "Roosevelt Victory"

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 30.—The

long and bloody war between Japan and Russia is ended. The terms of peace were settled by Mr. Witte and Baron Komura at the session of the conference yesterday morning and in the afternoon preliminary arrangements for an armistice were concluded and the actual work of framing the "Treaty of Portsmouth" was by mutual agreement turned over to Mr. De Martens, the Russian international lawyer, and Mr. Denison, who, for 25 years, has acted as the legal advisor of the Japanese foreign office. The treaty is expected to be completed by the end of the week.

Following is an abstract of the peace terms:

1—Korea under virtual protectorate of Japan, with Russia the most favored nation.

2—Russia and Japan agree to evacuate Manchuria, Russia upon signing of treaty, Japan when order is restored.

3—Russia's lease of Port Arthur passes to Japan.

4—Russia's lease of the Liaotung peninsula passes to Japan.

5—Island of Sakhalin divided, Russia holding northern half, Japan acquiring southern half.

6—Integrity of China to be respected by both nations.

7—Chinese Eastern railroad from point north to remain in possession of present owners.

8—Russia holds road to Vladivostok.

9—Japan has equal fishing rights in Siberian waters.

10—Russia to pay proper recompence to Japan for care of prisoners.

11—Japan waives indemnity.

12—Japan waives indemnity.

This happy conclusion of the conference which, a week ago, would have been shipwrecked had it not been for the heroic intercession of President Roosevelt, was sudden and dramatic. For the sake of peace Japan, with the magnanimity of a victor, at the last moment yielded everything still in issue. Russia refused to budge from the ultimatum Emperor Nicholas had given to President Roosevelt through Ambassador Meyer. No indemnity under any guise, but an agreement to divide Sakhalin and reimburse Japan for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners were his last words. They had been repeatedly reiterated in Witte's instructions, and in the form of a written reply to the Japanese compromise proposal of last Wednesday they were delivered to Komura yesterday morning.

Mr. Witte went to the conference declaring he was powerless to change the dot of an i or the cross of a t in his instructions. Emperor Nicholas' word had been given not only to him, but to President Roosevelt, the head of a foreign state. When Komura therefore first offered the new basis of compromise (the complete renunciation of indemnity, coupled with a proposition for the redemption of Sakhalin at a price to be fixed by a mixed tribunal consisting of representatives of the neutral powers in fact, if not in words, the solution offered by President Roosevelt—) Witte again returned a non-possessum.

It was what Witte termed in an interview the "psychological moment." Mr. Witte did not think. He expected a rupture and, as he expressed it afterward, he was stunned by what happened. Baron Komura gave way on all the disputed points. With the prescience that has enabled the Japanese to gauge the mental processes of their adversaries on the field of battle and upon the sea they had realized in advance that peace could be obtained in no other way. They had warned their government. President Roosevelt had also, it is believed, advised Japan that it was better to meet the Russian position than to take the responsibility of continuing the war for the purpose of collecting tribute. The mikado, at the session of the cabinet and elder statesmen Monday, had sanctioned the final concession.

When Komura yielded the rest was mere child's play. Articles 10 and 11 (interned warships and the limitation of Russia's sea power in the Far East) were withdrawn. Japan agreed that only that portion of the Chinese Eastern railroad south of Chantfu, the portion occupied by Oyama, should be ceded to Japan. Both sides, once the deadlock was broken, wanted "just and lasting" peace, and in that spirit it was decided to practically neutralize Sakhalin, each country binding itself not to fortify its half of the island and Japan assuming an obligation not to fortify the La Perouse strait, between Sakhalin and Hokkaido, which would be Russia's commercial route to the Pacific.

The plenipotentiaries went further.

They decided to add a new clause in

the nature of a broad provision for

mutual commercial privileges by which each country will secure for the other the benefit of the "most favored nation" clause and the "open door."

The new treaty will therefore be a wonderfully friendly document.

Before leaving the conference building felicitations were exchanged with the president at Oyster Bay. Both Komura and Witte telegraphed. The former confined himself to uprisings Mr. Roosevelt of the conditions upon which peace had been concluded. Mr. Witte, more expansive, frankly had his tribute at the president's feet. In his message he said: "History will ascribe to you the glory" for the peace of Portsmouth and adding the expression of Russia's hearty appreciation of the president's "generous initiative." Mr. Roosevelt replied with words of thanks and congratulation.

### Preparing For Armistice

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 1. Russia's consent to a suspension of hostilities reached Witte last night in a cablegram from Count Lambsdorff, whom Emperor Nicholas has empowered to deal with the important phase of the negotiations.

Japan, through Baron Komura, has also agreed to the immediate conclusion of an armistice. At 11 o'clock last night Mr. Takahira went to Baron De Rosen's room and explained that he and Komura had received instructions to conduct negotiations for an armistice. Baron De Rosen immediately communicated with Witte and it is probable that a meeting will be held today for the proclamation of a complete suspension of hostilities preliminary to the arrangement of the details by the two generalists upon the battlefield.

So rapidly and well have Messrs. De Martens and Denison performed the delicate and important task of drafting the treaty of peace that 10 articles have been practically completed.

Mr. Witte is exceedingly anxious to sail for home on Sept. 12. In the meantime he wishes to take leave of President Roosevelt and personally present the thanks of the czar for the president's assistance. He is therefore doing what he can to hasten the drafting of the treaty, which he will probably be prepared to sign by Tuesday or Wednesday of next week at the latest.

### Roosevelt the Man of the Hour

London, Aug. 31.—With the passing away of the first sensation incident to the announcement of peace, the most striking note of public feeling in England is the universality of the tribute paid on all sides to the invaluable services which President Roosevelt has rendered to the cause of humanity.

Not England alone, but the whole world, is hastening to pay its heed of praise to the peacemaker. President Roosevelt's reply to Emperor William's congratulatory telegram will have a great effect in removing what has been the very prevalent opinion that the emperor had no desire to see peace concluded.

### Depew Denies Charges

New York, Sept. 1.—Announcement is made by the officers of the Equitable Life Assurance society that the indebtedness of the society of the Depew Improvement company was paid yesterday afternoon, the principal and interest amounting to \$900,000.00. In the correspondence incident to the transaction Mr. Depew recites the charges that have been made against him, denying each.

### Murder Charge Preferred

Franklin, Mass., Aug. 29.—At the conclusion of an autopsy performed on the body of Michael J. Conners, who was killed during a street fight here, the medical examiner announced that death was due to cerebral hemorrhage. It is alleged that Conners was struck by Bernard McDonald. McDonald was arraigned and held in \$2500 for a hearing on the charge of murder.

### Boycott a Boomerang

Washington, Sept. 1.—Consul General Rogers, at Shanghai, cables that the position there is to the anti-American boycott is improving. The officials of the state department have come to the conclusion that the boycott has practically exhausted itself, the Chinese merchants finding that they themselves were the principal losers.

### \$83,000 For Stock Exchange Seat

New York, Sept. 1.—All records of prices of stock exchange seats were broken by the sale of a seat for \$83,000 which, with the initiation fee, makes the price \$84,000. The seat is said to have been bought by Frank W. Graves, formerly a financial writer on a New York paper.

### Boy's Foot Burned Off

Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 28.—The body of Michael Bove, 11 years old, was found under the arch of a railroad bridge here. Death was due to contact with live electric light wire, both of the boy's feet having been burned off at the ankle.

### Armenian Massacre in Progress

Tiflis, Sept. 1.—The town of Shusha is besieged by tatars, who are well armed and are massacring the Armenians. Telegraphic communication with Shusha has been cut.

### Yellow Fever Figures

New Orleans, Sept. 1.—Yellow fever report to 8 p. m. Thursday: New cases, 41; total to date, 1019; deaths, 6; total deaths to date, 277.

### To Have Another Hearing

Boston, Sept. 1.—When arraigned in the municipal court on the charge of the larceny of \$8200 from the Republic Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling company, Frank H. Collins was held in \$1000 bail for further hearing Sept. 7. The alleged misappropriation of the company's funds is said to have taken place in December, 1903, when Collins was an officer in the concern.

**Thieves Got \$18,000 Worth**

Stamford, Conn., Sept. 1.—Although there is a large corps of private detectives working on the case, the robbery of the \$500-pound safe containing about \$18,000 worth of jewelry and some cash from the home of Paul Bonner remains a mystery, the police saying that there is no clue to work upon. Several of the private detectives are working on theories of their own.

# A POWERFUL SHIP

## Successful Launching of the Vermont at Quincy

### GREAT CROWD LOOKED ON

#### Vessel's Displacement Is 16,000 Tons--Main Battery of Four Twelve-Inch Rifles--Speed of Eighteen Knots Is Demanded

Quincy, Mass., Sept. 1.—Bathed in wine and in water, the Vermont, one of the most powerful battleships ever designed for the United States navy, took the water off the yard of the Fore River Shipbuilding company. The launch was in every way a success; the great mass of steel slid majestically down the ways, ripped away just enough rope and chain to demonstrate her power, and then gracefully came to a stop in the midst of the stream.

Just as the last plank parted that held the ship from her native element Miss Jennie Bell, younger daughter of Governor Bell of Vermont, threw the bottle of champagne which she was holding against the prow and exclaimed: "I christen thee Vermont."

Then the whistles of the yard of the Rhode Island, which is being fitted nearby, of the half dozen tugs and of other craft set up a din; the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" and the crowd on the launching platform, in the yard and on the shore everywhere within sight of the ship began a prolonged cheering which lasted until the ship was fairly in the water.

The Vermont is one of the largest and most powerful battleships yet laid down for the navy. The general dimensions are as follows: Length of load waterline, 450 feet; breadth, extreme, at load waterline, 76 10 12 feet; displacement, 16,000 tons; mean draft to bottom of keel, 23 1/2 feet; gross draft, full load, about 26 3/4 feet; total bunker capacity, 2000 tons. The requirements call for a trial speed of 18 for four hours of 18 knots. The hull is of steel throughout, fitted with docking and bilge keels.

In the main battery there will be four 12 inch breech-loading rifles, eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles, twelve 7-inch breech-loading rifles; secondary battery, twelve 3-inch, 14 pounder rapid-fire guns, twelve 3-pounder and semi-automatic guns, six 1 pounder automatic guns, two 3-inch field pieces, two machine guns and six automatic guns.

The engines will be of the vertical twin screw four cylinder triple-expansion type, of a combined 1,411 H. P. of 16,500. The steam pressure will be 250 pounds. Each engine will be located in a separate water-tight compartment.

There will be 12 boilers of the Babcock and Wilcox type, placed in six water-tight compartments. They will have at least 1100 square feet of grate and 46,750 square feet of heating surface, and must be able to furnish steam for the main engines and all the necessary auxiliary machinery and other steam machinery throughout the ship with an average 100 pounds in the ash pits of not more than one inch of water.

The vessel is to be heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The electric plant will consist of eight 100-kilowatt steam-driven generating sets, all to be of 125 volts pressure at the terminals, disposed in two separate and independent dynamo rooms. Ice and evaporating plants will be part of the equipment, and there will be telephones, automatic fire alarm, warning signals, alarm signals, etc.

All main compartments of the ship below the gun deck, except the coal bunkers, are to be provided with forced ventilation, and there will be 33 blowers.

The vessel is designed as a flagship, and the arrangement of quarters will provide ample accommodations for a flag officer, chief of staff, 19 wardroom officers, 10 junior officers, 10 warrant officers and not less than 761 men, including 60 marines.

**Lightning Caused \$10,000 Loss**

Centre Ossipee, N. H., Aug. 31.—During a terrific electric storm which passed over this town lightning struck a big barn at the Carroll county almshouse, setting the building on fire. Seventy tons of hay, a large quantity of cut wood, all the farming tools of the institution and some live stock were burned. The loss is \$10,000.

**Charged With Killing Child**

Victory, Vt., Aug. 30.—The preliminary hearing of Robert Waterman, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of his 6-year-old daughter, Lilla, has ended. Waterman was held in \$4000 for trial. Bail was furnished and he was released.

**Suit Against Waggoner Estate**

Washington, Aug. 29.—Through its attorneys, the Catholic university has filed proof of its claim for \$800,000 against the bankrupt estate of Thomas E. Waggoner. The proof consists largely of notes.

**Big Find of Alleged Ambergris**

Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 1.—Julius Wennerberg, Nels Engstrom, Joseph Rice and Henry O. Nelson have secured along the Cape Ann coast about 80 pounds of what they believe is ambergris. They have sent samples to a New York scientist for examination. The market price of ambergris is \$30 an ounce.

**Mill Hand Hurled to Death**

Saints, Me., Sept. 1.—Frank Scott, aged 28, employed in Enton's planing mill at Milltown, had occasion to go below the flooring of the mill, and in the darkness was caught by the shafting. He was buried around until his skull was crushed and nearly every bone in his body broken.

# NEGLECT OF DUTY

## Court Martial For Commander of the Bennington

### ENSIGN WADE INCLUDED

#### Secretary of Navy Disapproves Part of Finding of Board of Inquiry--Sharp Comment on a Discreditable Matter

Washington, Aug. 31.—Commander Lucien Young and Chief Engineer Charles Wade are to be tried by court martial on the charge of neglect of naval duty in connection with the Bennington disaster. Secretary Bonaparte made this announcement in his endorsement of the findings of the court of inquiry. Mr. Bonaparte speaks of the accident as "a discreditable matter" and takes exception to the conclusions of the court on several points. The secretary states:

"The department has very carefully considered the findings and the decision of the court of inquiry, the testimony and exhibits thereto attached and the endorsement of the commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron thereon. The department approves the several findings of facts by the court of inquiry, with the exception of so much thereof as is in the words following:

"That on July 19, 1905 the ship was in an excellent state of discipline and in a good efficient condition, with the exception of the boilers which were in fair condition and efficient considering their age (about 14 years) and the use to which they had been subjected."

"The department does not consider this particular finding sustained by the evidence. The proof tends strongly to show that the enlisted force of the engineering division had been permitted to fall into habits of laxity and inattention in the discharge of their duties and that at least some of this force were also imperfectly instructed regarding their duties. In the view of the department the evidence renders the statements that the ship was 'good and efficient' and her boilers were in 'fair condition and efficient' inappropriate to the facts disclosed by the proof.

"The department approves and concurs in the opinion expressed by the court of inquiry respecting the causes of the deplorable calamity as to which the said court was constituted to inquire and the responsibility and consequent culpability of the several persons mentioned in the said opinion of said court."

The secretary then discusses certain parts of the evidence which he says were sufficient to justify the court in advancing another charge of neglect of duty against Ensign Wade and proceeds: "The department approves the recommendation of the court of inquiry that Ensign Charles T. Wade be brought to trial by court martial upon the charges contained in the opinion of the said court of inquiry.

"Such court martial is hereby ordered, but inasmuch as the court of inquiry did not pass expressly in its findings and opinion upon the conduct of Commander Young, commanding the Bennington, and the question of his responsibility for the explosion thereon and consequent loss of life and injuries to persons and property, the department must treat this silence as an implied finding that he was not thus responsible. After very careful consideration the department is compelled to disapprove this implied finding."

The secretary then cites and comments upon the various provisions of the navy regulations and concludes as follows: "The foregoing provisions of the regulations and the facts disclosed by the report of the court of inquiry and by the testimony and exhibits attached, make it the duty of the department to require Commander Young to clear himself of the charge of neglect of official duty before a general court martial. Such court martial is therefore ordered and the judge advocate will prepare charges and specifications in accordance with the views of the department hereinbefore expressed."

"It is but just to mention as included in this commendation, Commander Young and Ensign Wade, and also to note that special reference is made to Lieutenant Yates. Notwithstanding the severe loss sustained by the ship's complement and the suddenness and terrible consequences of the accident, discipline was fully maintained; all the officers seem to have discharged their duties with entire presence of mind, intelligence and courage; the crippled vessel was handled judiciously and skilfully and the survivors of the crew showed bravery and humanity in the rescue of their unfortunate shipmates worthy of the honorable traditions of the United States service. The department notes with pleasure these redeeming features of an appalling and also discreditable disaster."

**Nome's Great Yield of Gold**

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 28.—Assayer Wing, in charge of the local assay office, says that his estimate of the gold output of Nome for the season of 1905 is \$10,000,000. This



## Rhode Island's Steady Growth.

Return of the 1905 Census will Show a Gain of Nearly 50,000.

Although the Superintendent of the State Census, Col. George H. Webb, has not yet received sufficient returns to make it possible to estimate very closely the total population of Rhode Island in this year of grace, 1905, there are enough figures already available in his office in the Capitol to enable a Sunday Journal writer to arrive at some definite conclusions. Thus it is fairly certain that the State's population will be in the neighborhood of 470,000 or 475,000, showing a gain since 1900 about equal to that registered from 1895 to 1900.

In 1895 the State count showed a total of 434,739, and in 1900 the Federal enumerators reported 425,566. This was a gain of 43,766, and a similar increase in the last half-decade would bring the aggregate at present about to the figures named.

Out of the 88 towns and cities in the State less than a dozen will show a falling off from 1900. Those that may safely be set down as containing fewer inhabitants now, according to the enumerators' count, than they had in 1900 are Charlestown, Exeter, Hopkinton, New Shoreham, North Kingstown, North Smithfield, Richmond, Scituate, Smithfield and West Greenwich. The Colony makes a fine gain of 1000 or so. The Westerly Sun has printed figures giving the population as 8864, against 7541 in 1900, but the Census Bureau has as yet no figures to substantiate this total.

Great difficulty is caused in the coast-wise towns by the "boating" summer population. In earlier censuses it seems certain that temporary boarders have been included, whereas Col. Webb has made every effort this year to keep all such persons out of the count.

The fact that Providence does not show as large a growth as had been anticipated by some persons has led to a renewed discussion of the desirability of extending our municipal limits to keep pace with the exodus by trolley to the suburbs. It is found that there are many cities in the United States ranking with Providence in population that are much larger in territory. Thus Denver, a smaller city, has an area of 59 1/2 square miles; Toledo, with less population, has 264, and Indianapolis, which is "about our size," contains 291 while we have only 181. Fall River, a city not much more than half as populous as Providence, boasts a territory of 44 square miles, taking in Bowenville, Flint Village and Globe Village, and having large tracts of thinly settled territory within the municipal limits.

In general, the Western cities are larger in territory than the Eastern, though Worcester, which ranks with Fall River, rather than with us in population, has an area practically double ours. Cambridge, with 100,000 people, is crowded into an area of 61 square miles, and Charleston, S. C., with 65,000 people, has only 54 square miles of breathing space. Indianapolis, with 280,000 inhabitants, has 58 square miles, and St. Paul, practically our equal in population, has even more territory than its twin community, 55 1/2 square miles.

We might annex Pawtucket, Central Falls and the thickly settled districts of Cranston and East Providence without laying ourselves open to a well-founded charge of suddenly expanding our area—at least, as American municipal areas range.

The area of Pawtucket is 8.7 square miles, that of Central Falls only 1.3, East Providence 14 and Cranston 28.8. These make a total of 52.8, and if they were added to the area of Providence the aggregate would be only 71.1, with a total population of nearly 300,000. By excluding the less settled districts of East Providence and Cranston almost as large a population could be obtained in a considerably smaller area.

—Providence Journal.

## Humor of Children.

(Children's Answers.)

"Why was Moses hidden by his mother in the bushes?"

"Because she didn't want him to be vaccinated."

"What is a miracle?"

"Please, sir, it's a thing that happened in America."

Clergyman—examining a Sunday-school class—Now can any of you tell me what are the signs of omission?

Small Scholar—Please sir, they're signs that you ought to have committed and bawn't.

A Scotch dominie, after telling his scholars the story of Ananias and Sapphira, asked them: "Why does not God strike everybody dead that tells a lie?" After a long silence one little fellow exclaimed: "Because there wouldn't be nobody left."

Teacher—What kind of a bird did Noah send out of the Ark?

Small Boy—A dove.

Teacher—I'm surprised to find that the smallest boy in the class is the only one to know.

Big Boy—Please, teacher, his father keeps a bird shop.

## No Terrors for Him.

Sir, exclaimed the Rev. X. Horler, I'm surprised to hear you swearing at the heat. What will you do in the next world where there not a drop of water to moisten your parched—

Huh! grunted the fat man, are you sure there's no water there?

Positive—

Ah! then there's no humidity; that's what knocks me. I can stand the heat.

—Philadelphia Press.

Tommy—Pop, what is the difference between charity and philanthropy? Tommy's Pop—Merely, my son, that philanthropy can afford to hire a press agent. —Philadelphia Record.

"Why does Dr. Grumpse always buy openwork socks?" "He says that having been a bachelor for 45 years the girds with holes in are the only ones in which he feels natural." —Cleveland Leader.

First Cannibal—How'd it happen that the shipwrecked dude was scratched off the bill of fare? Second Cannibal—We found at the last minute that he was a cigarette fiend—Chicago News.

Miss Angles—He was pleased to say, I believe, that I had many good points. Miss Cutting—Not exactly, dear. He said you had a good many points. —Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Jones—Your friend, Miss Powderpuff, is an actress, I believe? Mrs. Brown—She used to be, but she's an artist now. She gives a turn on the variety stage. —Boston Transcript.

He seems to have gone to the bad completely? "Yes; I believe he found himself between the devil and the deep sea, and he realized that he couldn't swim." —Philadelphia Ledger.

Central Falls ought to show a gain of about 4000 people since 1905, although so thickly settled a community has comparatively little opportunity for du-

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